THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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EDITORIAL.

CONGRATULATIONS seem to be in order for our sister institution, Norwich University, for the honor that has come upon her through her son Admiral Dewey and for the increased prosperity that has followed, caluminating in the new Dewey hall. We are glad to see it and hope for long life and success to old N. U.

A WORD to competitors for editorial positions seems in order—above all things condense your contributions. The editor will be obliged to anyway, and a due regard for him in this respect will be of real value to yourself in the added symmetry and excellence of your production. This fundamental principle of all journalistic work must be especially true in a college publication. If a word or an idea does not pay for itself, leave it out and save the editor so much effort in doing it for you. And you will stand just as good a chance in the contest. Quality is prescribed by the constitution as the first requisite, and the coming editorial board will be chosen primarily upon that basis. No advantage will be gained by undue expansion, as the number of words presented will be a secondary matter. Again we say, "*Boil it down.*"

THE exchange list has been revised and new exchanges effected with a good number of New England college publications. This list will be extended so as to include as far as possible all of the New England colleges. To do it has necessitated the dropping of most of the preparatory school papers; we regret this, but the peculiar record of Middlebury College and the interest during this Centennial year has made a closer affiliation with sister institutions, especially of this vicinity, desirable.

AN apology is due our readers for the lateness of some of the items and articles in this issue. It can be laid to either lack of space or abundance of material. Although the last number was greatly enlarged and much space gained by the use of smaller type, etc., it was absolutely impossible to use all of the valuable and interesting material. Notwithstanding all our efforts, we were obliged to go to press with some eight or ten pages on hand. At this late day of course some of it cannot be used.

The increased size will probably be maintained as may be necessary and in other ways we shall endeavor to keep up with the college news. A special effort will be made in all departments during this Centennial year.

THE faculty have made a good innovation in requiring of the Seniors but one oration or essay in the term instead of two as formerly. Practically as good results will be obtained, as the second production is always slighted; and inasmuch as with the Senior year comes added responsibilities and opportunities, even requirements, for interest and practice along various lines, it would seem as if a slight reduction of their rhetorical work was amply justified. Many colleges have no requirements of this sort, and though that is

by no means advocated, a slight change from the other extreme, here practiced, is very desirable and in the end would be beneficial. The increase in the number of students has made some shaving in the length of the Saturday program necessary for the maintenance of a proper interest, and on that ground, if no other, the change is a good one and should be permanent.

IT is not the policy of THE UNDERGRADUATE, at least under the present management, to criticise the college administration, but we believe the student body will strongly endorse our demand for a little more sand—on the walks. The condition of the college walks for most of the time during the past winters and so far this, has been bad, and decidedly dangerous. No serious falls have occurred, thanks to a kind Providence and good practice on our part, but that is no argument for the future. The walks are dangerous, and the criticism is more just for the fact that they can be so easily fixed, just a little of that valuable commodity—sand. There is no argument on the other side except in the case of the diagonal path where the rights of the coasters seem superior to that of pedestrians, or skaters, if the situation the past week is any proof. Even in that case there is reason for the demand that the danger, which is great as has been shown by several narrow escapes in the past, should be lessened, or entirely done away with, by regulation or otherwise. The students cannot afford to carry accident insurance.

LITERARY.

"THE COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTED."

The following is of double interest, inasmuch as it not only is a review of a work by a graduate of this institution in the class of '43, whose death we noted some time ago, but is contributed by James T. Clark, a son of the former, and a member of the class of '87 :

In 1872 Dr. Charles C. P. Clark of the class of '43 published a pamphlet entitled "Nova Instauratio Reipublicae : The Commonwealth Reconstructed," setting forth the growing and widely prevalent evils of machine politics in this country, exploring their cause and proposing a remedy in a radical change of the election system. The root of the existing perversion of the Democratic theory lying, as Dr. Clark thought, in the ill-adaptation of the election law to large constituencies, (a modern phenomenon of political society), his treatise applied especially to city populations. The pamphlet was distinguished for its clear, cogent logic and power and richness of language and thought. It attracted instantaneous notice from men already studious of the blight fostering itself on the body politic and threatening the subversion of the native principles of the republic. Among men of influence impressed by Dr. Clark's discussion, Peter Cooper, then still active in philanthropy, saw in it the promise of great benefit to the country by the adoption of the plan of election advanced. "So important and so well expressed he deemed the ideas in that pamphlet," Mr. Cooper wrote the author, "that he could do no better service to the cause of progress in the institutions of the country, than to disseminate it widely among the thinking men of the country and its legislators." Mr. Cooper accordingly had a large edition published and circulated. This drew wide and favorable, and, in some quarters, enthusiastic attention.

After such an encouraging and flattering reception of the first cast of his political *novum organum*, Dr. Clark applied himself to a more complete composition of his plan for reforming our politics, and in 1876 there appeared from the press of a New York publisher a volume of 200 and odd pages, bearing the same title as the original pamphlet.

With those who were convinced of the efficacy of Dr. Clark's plan in curing the evils of the body politic, or ameliorating them, the question of the means of securing a trial to persuade those skeptical of its practicality was a serious one. As Dr. Clark, in his aphoristic way, often said, "What is every man's business, is no man's business," and so it is largely with the reform of public affairs. It is only prophetic intelligence that is much concerned about matters that do not immediately and directly affect the individual, and *laissez aller* is too much the rule of citizens' attitude toward our politics. But Dr. Clark was not one of the doubting or easily discouraged kind. Of an ardent, sanguine, and vehement temperament and of great capacity for concentrated labor, he set about educating the city of his adoption, Oswego, N. Y., to

an understanding of his plan, which came to be known widely as the "Clark system of elections." In discussing in his fuller work the manner of introducing the system to practice, he had not worked for its adoption first on a large scale. "It must creep," he wrote, "at first". As to how it could be set in actual operation he entertained no delusions, but wrote: "This must be done just as all other political and social reforms, such as the repeal of the corn laws in Old England and the outlawry of the liquor traffic in the New, have been; that is, by *the personal endeavors of its friends*."

In Oswego, his home, Dr. Clark's reputation for sound and original thinking, based on that infallible warrant, the intercourse of a physician and public-spirited man with his townsmen, and on his contributions to the local press on public questions, naturally invited a trial of his system. The subject was exploited in the local newspapers until the plan of elections became familiar to all intelligent citizens. It was realized from the outset that there was already an organized opposition to the project in the politicians themselves, who could not fail to value justly, from self-interest, the assault on their preserves. Several times was an amendment to the Oswego city charter, embodying the Clark system, carried to the New York legislature, backed by the nearly unanimous wish of the voting citizens of the city, outside of active politicians. At the last occasion, when Roswell P. Flower was governor, the demand of the people of Oswego for a trial of the system was so irresistible that both branches of the legislature could do nothing else but pass the measure authorizing it, or grossly violate the principle of home rule in local affairs. Both the sitting Republican mayor and the retiring Democratic mayor testified to the well-nigh unanimous demand for the experiment, and a delegation of influential citizens went to Albany to urge the ratification of the legislature's action by the governor. But Mr. Flower was a politician of politicians; no man more subservient to the system which makes the local leader of the ascendant party the autocrat of local affairs. Moreover, the whole intent and menace to the politicians of the Clark system had been announced to them by a high authorty among them. "Billy" Sheehan of Buffalo, when Lieut. Governor, had frankly recognized the danger to the whole existing system and protested against a trial in these warning words: "If this scheme succeeds in Oswego, then all the cities in the state will want it, and what will become of us?" So Governor Flower vetoed the Oswego charter bill in a long veto, which reminds one of the story of the Vermont client, who remarked to the judge who gave him a decision, after arguing in his opinion all for the other side, that the verdict was all right, but "for the ———st reasons". Mr. Flower, to be sure, called on his secretary, young Williams, to write his veto message, and therefore escaped some of the ignominy of so sophomoric a deliverance.

This was in 1894. The disappointment to the friends, grown more and more numerous, of the Clark system was keen and exasperating, after coming so near victory. The well-nigh impregnable position of the politicians was again demonstrated, and the need, even greater perhaps than realized, of the personal endeavors of the friends of such a reform measure, organized and concentrated, to carry the day.

Dr. Clark was an old man. He would have been more disheartened if he had not constant evidences, from various quarters far and near, that the seed he had sown lived, giving promise that it would bear fruit for the good of humanity.

A word as to the substance of Dr. Clark's system: The existence and power of professional politicians as we know them in this country, Dr. Clark conceived to be a necessity of the situation, and inquiring for the *causa causans* of such an evil, he found it in the lack of provision for and adjustment to the changed conditions of large concentrated populations, of the laws for the election of public officers as they have stood substantially since the foundation of the government. The law says, to the citizens, simply: "On such a day go to the polls and vote for such officers." It is obvious that in large, close populations such action alone would result in a scattering and inconclusive choice. It is necessary that some agreement as to candidates be reached, to narrow down the choice, before any majority of voters can be got to agree on an officer. Here lies not only the politician's opportunity but his necessity. The work of go-between must be done by some one. The politician assumes it and takes his pay in the control of offices. Being without authority under a responsibility to the law, he can exercise his control for selfish ends. He supplies a *sine qua non* of the situation. Thence has sprung and spread the system of self-seeking politicians, until under their usurping administration, in the majori-

ty of cases, citizens vote for men whom they do not know to fill offices they know nothing about—a stultification to which they are reduced by the cohesion of the politicians' system, which strengthens with its growth, like gravity in proportion to the mass. In the primary, or politicians' caucus, our destinies are ruled. From district leader to the "boss" in each state is a natural, coherent system of power built up, resting on the principle of delegation and running through the whole series of party conventions or caucuses from election district up. Its natural power is sufficiently shown by its endurance and spreading supremacy. It is of nature, sprung to fill the void in our election system, which, like all other voids, nature abhors and is so resourceful to supply.

What Dr. Clark's system proposes is that the *people* should adopt the politicians' plan, which they have worked out so successfully, out of self-interest. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* An organization of the people on the same system as political organization, under the authority and regulation of law, is demonstrated by the politicians themselves to be the true method of democracy. The principle of delegation of authority from representatives of small sections to representatives of larger sections, as practiced in the system of party caucuses, it is contended, is the nearest practicable approach to the execution of the theory of democratic government. In political society there is a natural and fixed limit to the scope of an individual's intelligence. Let him act within that and he is performing the full service to society of which he is capable. Any attempt to exceed it can only result in the commission of whatever interests are involved to chance and confusion. So, in the matter of the election of public officers, a man knows only, and can judge reliably only of the qualification of a man whose acquaintance he has or of whose repute among his neighbors he can satisfy himself. Nor can he know, or judge reliably or wisely, of the demands of an office with which he has no acquaintance.

Intelligent discussion of common affairs is only possible, physically and within nature, among such a limited number of persons as can actually meet and exchange opinions, deliberately and orderly. A larger number when met degenerate into a mob, unless under the control of some outside power, as our political conventions under that of a boss, which supplants entirely the character of a deliberative assembly. Aristotle said that a democratic form of government was only possible in sparsely populated countries. The representative principle had not, it may be said, omitting Rome's *comitia,* been invented, nor was it until after the middle ages. In the changed conditions of dense and large populations, who can doubt that it is the only true medium of democratic government?

It was, therefore, this principle of representation that Dr. Clark adapted as the basis of his plan of elections. He divided any large constituency, by lot (as jurors are drawn from a panel), into primary groups of two hundred, that being the number conceived to be the maximum compatible with orderly and intelligent conference, and invested these primary groups with the power of choosing from their number or outside a representative to meet with other representatives similarly chosen. This body of representatives was to constitute a college of electors for such a ward or town as the original constituency formed, and was to appoint in public session and *viva voce* its supervisor, justices of the peace, alderman, and all its other functionaries. The same representatives were also to appoint one or more electors of a higher class to represent them and the people in a higher college for the selection of county officers, members of assembly, and state senators.

This is an outline, in a simple case, of Dr. Clark's plan, which barely indicates the main principle on which it runs. He relied on the principle of men, not measures, believing that if we could put good men in office our chief evils would be cured. That his system of elections, as disclosed exhaustively in his published works, is the true plan of democratic government in modern conditions, and that its adoption in this country would largely correct the notorious abuses of the American public service and rehabilitate our public morals, Dr. Clark had strong faith, and this child of his brain he regarded, without doubt, as his chiefest legacy to mankind, beside an honored and revered name.

During the last years of his life Dr. Clark prepared a new and somewhat condensed form of the "Commonwealth Reconstructed," rearranging his discussion in some minor points in accordance with his later views and reducing it to a size calculated to attract the popular mind. This work of his last years, it is expected, will be published soon.

COMING HOME.

HENRY R. DORR, '80.

The Admiral's flag is at the peak,
  The snowy sheets are spread,
The last salute has died away,
  The last good bye is said.
Across the Indian ocean
  His flagship rides the foam;
The message speeds beneath the sea
  That "Dewey's coming home!"

On hills and plains where dwells the Past
  And History had her birth,
Egypt and Asia drowse and dream—
  The Ancients of the Earth!
And yet their aged eyes are turned
  To scan once more the wave,
Where high aloft his banner floats,—
  The Pennant of the Brave!

The Red Sea's waters welcome him;
  Winds from Arabia sweep
Across the sands to greet him;
  And, rousing from his sleep,
The sphinx beside the pyramids
  Lifts his grave eyes to see
Far off a strange, new banner float,—
  The Ensign of the Free!

He skirts the storied Isles of Greece,
  And in the starlit night
Olympus from Olympia wears
  His crown of silver light;
And from her desolated shores,
  Mourning her stricken sons,
Spain hears the Admiral's proud salute
  From grim Gibraltar's guns;

Then straight away the flagship sails,
  Due West and homeward bound.
A Nation waits you, Admiral,
  And the hours move slowly round.
The harbor guns will thunder
  And the martial drums will beat;
But—bow your thanks and hasten;—
  For home and rest are sweet!

The bugle's quick "Assembly" sounds
  From mountain peaks again,
And heroes of a hundred years
  Rise at the shrill refrain!
Once more at hard-fought Bennington
  Stark answers to the call,
And Warner's men fall in again
  To greet the Admiral!

Macdonough's Yankee tars will man
  His phantom fleet again,
And in your honor ride once more
  The waters of Champlain;
While Autumn from the mountains' crests
  Flings her bright banners free,
In welcome to our Admiral,—
  The Hero of the sea!

A QUESTION.

Patriotism is the germ of good government. To every loyal citizen this means that his every motive should be actuated by a sense of his duty to his country and the flag which is its representative. Nor is it less his duty to support the actions of the nation's leaders and reverence the memory of her loyal sons. To say that a certain phase of this has been sorely neglected by some of the college officials would be but to put it mildly.

During the late Spanish campaign and the later Philippine campaign how many times, I would like to know, was the college flag hoisted in honor of an American victory, or hung at half-mast in the case of an American reverse? How many times was it visible at all, even at a time when national sentiment and patriotism was mostly in demand? When the national excitement was at fever heat and every mail brought the joyful news of victory or by its silence kept the people in terrible uncertainty, what outward sign was there of the college sentiment, what token of her approbation, or mark of her disappointment?

Why was not the flag hung at half-mast on the news of the death of Vice-President Hobart and on the day appointed for his funeral? Certainly it could not have been that anyone was ignorant of these facts. Appreciation of our national heroes should not stop with reading the account of their decease and burial, but an appropriate manifestation of our esteem should give evidence of their timely and valued service.

A college above all things should in no way be lacking in national sentiment or its expression.

ALIQUIS.

CONCERNING THE ALUMNI.

[Contributions in the way of literary articles, reminiscences and news of former graduates are especially solicited from alumni. In view of the nearness of the Centennial, these would be especially interesting and throughout the year the UNDERGRADUATE will give special attention to this department.

In the case of a change of address, alumni are specially requested to notify the Business Manager. Much trouble has been caused in the past by failure to do this.]

'57-non-grad. Adin A. Kendrick has been made Dean of Theology in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois.

'72. H. H. Ross, who has for some time been principal of the Rock Point Institute, Burlington, has entered the insurance business at Rutland.

'74. C. C. Gove informs us that we were mistaken in our statement in the last issue that he had resigned from the principalship of the Cary Collegiate Seminary. He writes that he is "still holding the fort and hopes in the future as in the past to send many students to Old Midd".

'75. C. M. Wilds is at home on account of illness.

'83. Claude M. Severance has accepted a call from the second Congregational church of Baltimore.

'88. W. Seymour Edgerton was married Nov. 7 to Miss Harriet Richardson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan F. Richardson of Riverside, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton will reside at Riverside.

'90. F. H. Button has moved to Rutland in order to better attend to his work as attorney for the Rutland Railroad. William H. Button has returned to Middlebury and will continue the business of the firm of Button & Button under that name.

'90-non-grad. Haynie R. Pearson has retired from the office of assistant state's attorney of Cook's county, Ill., and has entered the general law practice at Chicago. The Chicago *Journal* has this to say of the change: "With the retirement of Mr. H. R. Pearson from the state's attorney's office, Cook county will lose one of the most zealous and efficient public prosecutors that ever served it. For seven years Mr. Pearson has been, in his public life, a model of what a prosecuting attorney ought to be. Deterred by no excess of sentimentality, he has uniformly looked after the interests of the state, and let the criminal's attorney look after the interests of the criminal. If the laws have been rigorous that has not been his fault. He has earned the gratitude of the people by doing his best to enforce the laws the people seem to desire".

'92. Miss B. Annah Sheldon, preceptress in Bristol High Schools, is visiting Mrs. Mary B. D. Douglass, '93, in Scranton, Penn.

'93. George L. Hasseltine has commenced the practice of law in Bristol.

'93. Edgar R. Brown has been tranferred from the principalship of the Bruce Street School at Newark, N. J., to the same position at the Camden Street School. The change means added responsibilities and an increase in salary for Mr. Brown.

'95. The marriage of Prof. Charles A. Adams to Miss Bertha Brainerd occurred Aug. 30, at the home of President and Mrs. Ezra Brainerd. The house was beautifully decorated, and the company that gathered crowded it to the utmost. The Middlebury *Register* gives the following account of the ceremony: "Preceding the wedding march from Lohengrin, which was played by Miss Ella Bond, the bridal chorus from the 'Rose Maiden' was sung with great effect by Misses Mabel and Ella Bond and Dr. Sheldon and E. L. Cushman, Mrs. A. W. Varney accompanying on the piano. Then broke forth the strains of the march. The wedding procession came down the stairs and entered the main drawing room. Two flower girls, Miss Alice B. Brainerd, sister of the bride, and Miss Maude Adams, sister of the groom, led the way, scat tering white and red carnations in the path. Following came the maid of honor, Miss Frances Viola Brainerd, who preceded the two bridesmaids, Miss Emelyn Tilden of Lawrenceville, N. J., and Miss Harriet Hopkins Steele of Somerville, Mass. The bride then appeared with her father, who led her to the altar arranged in the second drawing room. Here the groom, supported by his best man, Dr. Earl L. Cushman, met them and stepped to the side of the bride. The Rev. W. T. Forsythe, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, performed the ceremony, using the full Episcopal service, always so beautiful and impressive." Following the ceremony came the reception at 8 o'clock. A very large number of people were in attendence, the evening being an ideal one for such an occasion. Refreshments were served from the dining room during the evening. The following alumni were present, W. H. Eldridge, '95, Rev. Edward R. Brainerd, '79, and Dr. John B. Brainerd, '79-non-grad. Mr. and Mrs. Adams drove to Vergennes that night, where they

took the train for a wedding trip south. Their future home will be in Knoxville, Ill., where Mr. Adams is an instructor in St. Albans Academy.

'96. Carl M. Merrill was recently admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the northern district of New York.

'97. Arthur Piper has become an employee of the Vermont Marble company at Proctor.

From the Middlebury standpoint, one of the most delightful features of the meeting of the State Teacher's Association in Brattleboro, Nov. 24, was the presence of so many Middlebury alumni. Among them were Prof. Walter E. Howard, '71: G. S. Wright, '95, of Bethel; Miss Verder, '95, of Rutland; E. M. Roscoe, '96, of Waterbury; Miss Pollard, '96, of Middlebury; L A. Brown, '97, of New Haven; W. B. Botsford, '98, of Wallingford; J. A. Lobban, '98, of Wilmington; Miss Avery, '98, of Bennington; Miss Allen, '98, of Proctor; E. C. Bingham, '99, of the Randolph Normal School; E. J. Waterman, '99, who is studying law in Brattleboro. Miss Waterman, '99-non-grad, was also present at the meetings. It argues well for Middlebury training when her graduates are so numerous among the teachers of her own state. Dartmouth students alone outnumbered the Middlebury graduates present.

OBITUARY.

JAMES SIMMONS, '41.

On October 15, another of our earlier graduates, James Simmons, passed away at his home in Lake Geneva, Wis. We are indebted to the Lake Geneva *Herald* for the following biographical sketch.

James Simmons was born in Middlebury, Vt., June 11, 1821, being the fifth of six children. His father, John Simmons, was a graduate of what is now Brown University and was for many years a prominent and successful lawyer of Middlebury; he was a large taxpayer, a public officer and for the last twenty years of his life was an influential trustee and treasurer of Middlebury college. He died in 1829 at the age of 54, leaving the family to the care of the wife and mother. His mother was the granddaughter of Lieut. Solomon Bell, and the daughter of Harvey Bell, both soldiers in the revolutionary army. She was a most estimable and earnest Christian woman whose influence was apparent in the lives of her children, though the legacy of the father also was manifest.

Mr. Simmons spent his boyhood days in Middlebury, usually working on the farm during the summer and fall and attending school in the winter. The few books in his mother's library were his constant companions in leisure hours; the two or three histories were eagerly read, Shakespeare was read through again and again (even in later years), and he acquired a taste for reading that characterized him in college and never deserted him. Of the Bible he was always a close and thoughtful student and his judicial cast of mind made him one of the early critics, and always a reverent one. He made a public profession of his faith in Christ and joined the Congregational church in 1835, remaining a devout worshipper, therein to the day of his death.

He graduated from Middlebury seminary in 1837 and entered the college where he was a close and painstaking student. August 18, 1841, he graduated from Middlebury college, the Latin validictorian of his class. The problem of selecting a profession in life was made more difficult by his delicate health and the seemingly unconquerable diffidence which he had inherited from both father and mother. Always underestimating himself, he declined more than one opportunity, but at last began the study of law in the office of Hon. Horatio Seymour and his son Ozias, in their office in Middlebury. July 31, 1843, in company with Moses Seymour he began his long journey toward Lake Geneva. Traveling by stage, canal boat, steam boat, horseback and at last on foot, he reached Lake Geneva about the end of August. Completing his law studies in the office of Judge Baker, he passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar in October, 1843, at the district court in Elkhorn. In the spring of '44 he was elected town clerk of Lake Geneva and in the following spring became village clerk. In October, 1848, he became clerk of the state committee on revising the statutes and moved to Madison, where he remained about a year. Soon after, on November 12, he was married to the noble wife who became his strength and true helpmate for nearly fifty years,—Katharine McCotter. She was born in Vermont (1822), but had been teaching school in Walworth county for the previous four years. What she was to this tender and loving husband in all the trials and vicissitudes, sudden calamities and discouragements through which they were called upon to pass, only those who knew her can understand. Her death Feb. 14, 1895, was a blow from which he never recovered; to the day of his death he longed to be with her again and now his wish has been realized.

Of the seven children who came to bless their home four died in tender years. The other three, who ministered with loving hearts and hands, and now cherish sacred memories are Attorney J. B. Simmons of Racine, Prof. James Simmons of Iowa college and Miss Mary Simmons, who now resides here.

Upon being elected clerk of Circuit Court, Mr. Simmons moved to Elkhorn in 1860, where he continued to reside during the ten years he was clerk (five terms). Of his relation to the Elkhorn church

during that period, it is enough to say that he was trustee and treasurer, choir leader and Sunday school superintendent, and manifestly as efficient as he was many sided. On his return to Lake Geneva in 1871 he was immediately made chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and since that time has frequently been called to offices of trust and responsibility, but never has he failed to exhibit the same painstaking fidelity and unquestioned integrity which was characteristic of his manhood. Always a facile penman and a master of details, he was frequently engaged in making records and legal forms, so that it was but natural that he should be the chosen compiler of the digest of Wisconsin Supreme Court reports for so many years. His first manuscript was sent to his publishers in February, 1871, and the last volumes (of which he was the editor) less than a year ago. His numerous books have been used all over the United States and certainly in every law office in Wisconsin. For many years and until his death he was court commissioner, secretary of the Pioneer Club, chairman of the park board, vice-president of the library board and, above all else, a grand, true man. If not actually the father of the public library, he was unquestionably the earliest and prime mover for it, and was always its most enthusiastic champion. He donated the first volume the library possessed as well as many others, and his last public act was to send several volumes to the present library.

Of his relation to the Congregational church of this city, of the countless services rendered in varied offices, of the wise leadership, the helpful counsel, the calm, deep, spiritual influence of his half century of Christian activity, it is impossible to speak in detail. In all important gatherings for many years Mr. Simmons has been the recognized poet and historian of the church and his splendid productions are carefully treasured. Loved by old and young, he will be as sorely missed as gratefully remembered.

Of a reserved and modest nature, he was yet self-reliant and courageous in his thought as he was open to truth, as firm and unwavering in his faith as he was modest in assertion; cherishing old memories and familar faces, he may have been slow to make new friends, but he was unable to forsake or forget old ones. Never given to full expression of his feelings, his nature was most accurately described by the words, "Still waters run deep." His love and friendship was as strong and abiding as it was true and tender. Though it was necessarily true that he was really known and adequately appreciated by the few, yet the majestic dignity of his nature, the calm poise of his character, the clear vision of his eye, the warm sympathy of his heart, the deep love of his soul—these were characteristics that did make him honored and respected by all. A capable and painstaking lawyer, who loved more than justice, a wise and helpful counsellor, a fair-visioned and public-spirited citizen, he has made his influence felt on the whole community, an influence ever true to that which is noblest and holiest.

ROY B. FLAGG, '93, non-grad.

The death of Roy B. Flagg occurred at Potsdam, N. Y., early in the summer. He was the son of Bradley M. and Sarah F. Flagg and was born at Potsdam Dec. 21, 1872; with minor exceptions his life was spent in that section. His father died Oct. 11, 1873, and he was thus left at a tender age without a father's care and support. His father had just planned to commence studying for the ministry, when he was taken away, and the son, as he grew up, became possessed of the same idea. He came to Middlebury and entered the college, but was forced to give up in a year owing to the failure of his eyesight. He returned home and though greatly disappointed over his calamity he made the best of a bad matter. He tried several specialists, but could get no help for his eyes, and even spent several months in a hospital in the east, but all to no avail. Since that time he has been engaged in teaching and was intending to reenter college and complete his course.

Newspapers report the death of Bela Fanchier, '31, at his home in Homer, Mich. We have not heard from him in some time nor have we been able to find any of his relatives. If any one is able to give us information it will be gratefully received.

ATHLETICS.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, 49; MIDDLEBURY, 0.

The second game of the season took place October 21 with the University of Vermont at Burlington. The lines of the two teams were fairly well matched in weight, although U. V. M. was far superior in snappy, aggressive play. The University ends and backs were much heavier than the Middlebury men. U. V. M. kicked off, and the ball was caught by Drake on Middlebury's thirty-yard line. The college was unable to advance the ball, and it went to U. V. M. on downs. They gained rapidly, scoring a touch-down after about three minutes of play. Oatley failed to kick a goal. Three other touch-downs were scored in much the same manner, the U. V. M. half-backs making large gains around the end. Several of their gains were not allowed, however, because of Oatley's and Dow's persistent holding. The first half ended with the score 21 to 0.

The second half was a repetition of the first. Thompson kicked beyond U. V. M.'s goal line Oatley's return was caught by Tong on Middlebury's

thirty-yard line and carried to the middle of the field. Wilcox was substituted for Tong, who was injured. The ball went to U. V. M. on a fumble, and was advanced rapidly by plays directed largely at tackle and ends. Drake was injured and replaced by Seiple. Five touchdowns were made in this half, from two of which goals were kicked. Final score, 49 to 0. The line-up was as follows:

VERMONT.	MIDDLEBURY.
Morse, r. e.	Simmons, l. e.
Dow, r. t.	Drake, Seiple, l. t.
Parker, r. g.,	Allen, l. g.
Beckley, c.	Thompson, c.
Waddell, l. g.,	Lawrence, r. g.,
Cook, l. t.,	Skeels, r. t.
Straight, l. e.,	Stearns, r. e.
Lee, Joyner, q.,	McCuen, q.
Hahn, Hutchinson, l. h.,	Tong, Wilcox, l. h.
Butler, Lee, Weston, r. h.,	Batchelder, r. h.
Oatley, Locke, f.	Wilds, f.

Umpire, Wells; referee, Dr. Strong; time-keeper, Hubbard, '99; line-men, Harold and Nelson, 1901; time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

VERMONT ACADEMY, 6; MIDDLEBURY, 0.

The final game of the year was played with Vermont Academy at Middlebury October 28. The V. A. line, while it played creditably, was clearly outclassed by the college. At no time did Middlebury fail to gain through guard and center, but lost the ball repeatedly on fumbles. V. A.'s touchdown was scored toward the end of the first half on a blocked punt. In the second half, although Wilds made several big gains through the line and the ball was kept constantly in V. A. territory, the college was unable to score. When they were on the point of doing so, Referee Brady gave the ball to V. A. on their five-yard line by a very doubtful decision. The game was marred by inefficient or unfair work on the part of several of the officials. The line-up was as follows:

VERMONT ACADEMY.	MIDDLEBURY.
Newton, r. e.,	Skeels, l. e.
Sherburne, r. t.,	Drake, l. t.
Stuart, r. g.,	Allen, l. g.
Higgins, c.,	Waterman, c.
Orton, l. g.,	Lawrence, r. g.
Hunt, l. t.,	Thompson, r. t.
Howard, l. e.,	Stearns, r. e.
Randlett, q.,	McCuen, q.
Alden, r. h.,	Skeels, l. h.
Geen, l. h.,	Batchelder, r. h.
Locke, f.	Wilds, f.

Touchdown, Locke; goal from touchdown, Alden; referee, Dr. Brady; umpire, Prof. Coon; timer, Fiske; linesmen, Fiske and Sturtevant; time, twenty and fifteen-minute halves.

BASEBALL.

The outlook for a baseball team for the spring of 1900 is exceedingly bright. The manager and captain have laid aside the practice which has been in vogue of late, namely, that of playing the teams of preparatory schools, and have secured almost entirely games with college teams. They realize that the teams sent out by most of the preparatory schools are professional, and, as was proven last season, that better results were had by playing strictly college teams.

The result of the Union game last year redeemed the reputation of Middlebury; and with all the material of last year and a liklihood of much good material from the Freshman class, there is no doubt that a fine team for 1900 may develop. A trip has been arranged through New York state, occupying about a week, and a fine series of games will be played on the home grounds. Every effort will be made to give Middlebury College a good showing in athletics as well as in other departments during Centennial year.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHI PSI.

The Chi Psi fraternity held its initiation and anniversary banquet at the Addison House on the evening of November 16. Germont Graves, '47, non-grad., was toastmaster. The toast list was as follows:

The Old and the New Midd.	L. W. Severy, 1900
Chi Psi,	G. R. Drake, 1902
The Fraternity Ideal,	Ezra Brainerd, '64
Chi Psi's Great Men,	E. C. Lawrence, 1901
Joys of Fraternity Life,	T. A. Carlson, 1900
Alpha Mu,	L. R. Howard, '99
Class of 1903,	A. E. Taylor, 1903

There were also a number of informal toasts by the alumni and others present.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

The annual initiation and banquet of Alpha Alpha of Delta Kappa Epsilon was held Thursday evening, October 26. The following freshmen were received into membership: Elbert S. Brigham, Mortimer V. Drake, Duane L. Robinson, George W. Skeels, Charles Whitney, James M. Wright. The banquet was held at the Addison and was attended by a considerable number of alumni from Middlebury and other colleges.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Convention.

The 53rd annual convention of Delta Kappa Epsilon was held with the Sigma (Amherst) Chapter at Springfield, Mass., November 15-18.

On the evening of the 15th a "smoker" was held at the Nayasset Club rooms. On the following evening a theater party was given and a "smoker" at the Hotel Worthy. On Friday afternoon the delegates were entertained with a trolley ride and lunch at the Country Club. The convention banquet was held at the Cooley Friday evening. On Saturday a special train took the delegates to Amherst to witness the Wesleyan–Amherst championship football game.

Among the business transacted was the granting of a charter for a chapter at the University of Pennsylvania. Over 200 were present at the convention.

The local chapter was represented by R. L. Carr, 1901; A. H. Nelson, 1901; D. A. Burke, 1902; J. R. Duffield, 1902; R. W. McCuen, 1902, and J. A. Wilcox, 1902.

DELTA UPSILON.

Upon the evening of November third the Middlebury chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity initiated the following members from the class of 1903: Charles W. Allen, William J. Darnell, Frank R. Ingalsbe, James I. Newton, Wilberforce Ogden, Arthur S. Richardson, Ralph W. Thompson and Garfield M. Weld.

The forty-fourth annual initiation banquet was held at the Addison House after the initiation.

Following is the toast list:

Toastmaster,	Rev. Henry Bailey, '86
Welcome,	B. L. Stafford, 1901
Response,	R. W. Thompson, 1903
Dear Old Midd.,	L. R. Brown, 1901
The D. U. Boat,	W. M. Barnard, 1901
Our Alumni,	E. C. Hooker, 1900
The Fair Sex,	D. F. Clark, 1901
The Bonds of Delta U.,	S. B. Botsford, 1900

Delta Upsilon Convention.

The 65th annual convention of the Delta Upsilon fraternity was held with the Michigan chapter, October 18–20. On Wednesday evening, a "smoker" was held at the Michigan chapter house in Ann Arbor. Business occupied Thursday forenoon, followed by the public literary exercises in Newbury Hall, University of Michigan, in the afternoon. The convention was then moved to Detroit where the theater party was held, "The Christian" being presented. Between the acts Delta U. songs were sung with orchestra accompaniment and cheers given for the actress, Viola Allen. In two scenes Miss Allen appeared in the fraternity colors, gold and blue.

The greater part of Friday was taken up with business sessions. Later in the day a tally-ho ride enabled the visitors to see the city, and in the evening the convention proper closed with the annual banquet at the Hotel Cadillac. While at Ann Arbor, the delegates were entertained at the American House and Cook House, and at the Hotel Cadillac in Detroit.

At this convention, a charter was granted the Phi Alpha fraternity of Toronto to become the Toronto chapter of Delta Upsilon, and a petition from Alpha Omega of Dartmouth was heard.

Judge E. B. Sherman, Middlebury, '60, was again unanimously elected president of the fraternity. The Middlebury chapter was represented by J. Earle Parker, 1901.

ALPHA CHI.

The annual initiation and banquet of the Alpha Chi sorority was held at the chapter rooms Friday evening, November 3. The initiates were Miss Ruth S. Murdock of 1902, Misses Ethel G. Thompson, Leila F. Dustin, Elizabeth M. Salisbury, Mabel A. H. Baker, Anna S. Hazen, Katherine C. Bugbee and Mary N. Dean of 1903.

The following is the toast-list:

Toastmistress,	Alice M. Smith, 1900
Lily of Alpha Chi,	Mabel A. Ryder, 1902
Our Tie that Binds,	Laura E. Jarvis, 1901
Ye Olden Times,	Ada C. Crampton, '99
Alpha Chi Stars,	Emily G. Parker, 1900
Light out of Darkness,	Ethel G. Thompson, 1903
The 'Unfair' Sex,	Elizabeth A. Williams, 1902
Youth's Guide,	Gertrude E. Cornish, 1901
A Toast to our Watchword,	Belle E. Wright, 1900

PI BETA PHI.

Vermont Alpha of Pi Beta Phi has initiated the following members of the class of 1903: Lena M. Bixby, Amelia E. Hausman, Bertha M. Kelsey, Margaret J. Mathison, Mary E. Munsey and Maude W. Smith. The annual banquet was held at the Pharetra on the evening of December 8.

THE TOAST-LIST.

Toastmistress,	Mildred A. Weld, 1901
Touch and Go,	Marianne F. Landon, 1901
X. Y. Z.,	Maude W. Smith, 1903
Ancient Warfare,	Lena M. Roseman, '96
Now and Then,	Charlotte F. Hale, Vt. Beta, 1901
Modern Chivalry,	Florence C. Allen, '98
Crossing the Bar,	Lena M. Bixby, 1903
Where Once We Met,	Sara V. Mann, 1900

Pi Beta Phi Convention.

The 16th biennial convention of Pi Beta Phi was held in Boulder, Colorado, August 27–September 3. A special car was chartered from Chicago to Denver, thus bring together about forty of the girls during the otherwise tedious journey across the plains. The hostess chapter in Boulder and the Pi Phi's of Denver University united in showing all the true spirit of western hospitality. The convention was held on the Chatauqua grounds which were leased .

One entire day was devoted to a mountain trip over the new narrow-guage road up Mount Alto. On arriving at the height of 9000 feet the guests were privileged to go into one of the largest gold mines in the section. Receptions and teas were held by both chapters in honor of the delegates and after the convention proper many of the girls spent the next few days sight-seeing in Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Garden of the Gods.

Vermont Alpha was represented by Miss Sara V. Mann, 1900.

LOCALS.

Most of the students spent the Thanksgiving vacation at home or with friends.

The Pi Beta Phi sorority gave a hallowe'en party, October 31, at the home of Mrs. Crane.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity gave a dance at Cornwall, Friday, November 10, and a second November 28.

The ladies of the Pi Beta Phi sorority gave a reception with dancing to the Chi Psi fraternity on the evening of November 24.

Circulars are being sent out to all the alumni and non-graduates requesting information for the General Catalog, which will be issued early in 1900.

President Brainerd attended the inauguration of President Faunce of Brown University, October 17, and that of President Hadley of Yale on the day following.

Misses F. J. Walker, M. E. Munsey, N. M. Hadley, A. K. Duell, and N. I. Button spent the Thanksgiving vacation as guests of Miss Roseman,'96, at her home in Bristol.

President Brainerd and Professor McGilton represented Middlebury in the meeting of the New England Commission of Colleges held with Bowdoin College a short time ago.

Several young people from the college and town attended a party at Thomas Fletcher's in Bridport a short time ago. Dancing was the order of the evening and a very pleasant time was reported.

The Sophomore class has elected the following officers: President, A. C. Sheldon; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Williams; secretary, Miss Ruth Murdock; treasurer, F. A. Hughes; toastmaster, P. Wilds.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic association, the advisability of giving an entertainment for the benefit of the baseball team was discussed. A committee was appointed consisting of Carr, 1901, Lawrence, 1901, and Bailey, 1901, to make necessary arrangements.

The Junior class has elected the following officers: President, R. S. Stearns; vice-president, Miss L. E. Jarvis; secretary, Miss F. J. Walker; treasurer, D. F. Clark. It was decided to give a Junior Promenade at the end of the present term and the following committee was appointed: A. H. Nelson, R. S. Stearns, W. M. Barnard.

Professor Burt has compiled and published a "Key to the Genera of Basidiomycetes of Vermont" for the use of his class in elective Botany. The edition was almost immediately exhausted and the Boston Mycological club has requested and obtained permission to republish it for the use of its 400 members and for sale. A large number have been ordered by the University of Vermont, Wellesley and other colleges for use in their classes.

After considerable sparring over details, the Freshmen-Sophomore cane rush came off November 1, on the athletic field. R. W. Thompson, who held the cane for the Freshmen, pulled Drake, 1902, some distance over the line before the arrival of the others, thus gaining an advantage which the Sophomores were unable to overcome. The Freshmen won by over twenty feet. Elated by their success they held a spread that evening. The Sophomores discovered it, however, and captured three of their opponents. They also added spice to the occasion by sprinkling a liberal quantity of red pepper over a portion of the food supplies which the Freshmen had carelessly left near a window.

The *Laurea*, a review of which was included in the last issue, has met with a large demand and the first edition is entirely exhausted and a number have been booked for delivery next spring. Another edition will be issued, though there will necessarily be some delay. Orders have been received from Paris, Japan, Turkey, etc. The Middlebury *Register* in a recent editorial spoke very highly of it. We neglected to give the board of editors last month. It was as follows: Editor-in-chief, Guy B. Horton; assistant editor-in-chief, Miss B. E. Wright; associates, Miss Clara Andrews, Miss Sara V. Mann, Miss Alice M. Smith; business managers, A. E Batchelder, F. H. Bryant.

IN A MUSICAL WAY.

YOUNG WOMEN'S GLEE CLUB.

A person passing the chapel nowadays between the hours of four and six is likely to hear above the deep, masculine tones issuing from one side of the building the shriller voices of the members of the Ladies' Glee Club coming from the other. Ever since October they have been practicing faithfully under the leadership of Miss Evelyn Curtis, 1900, and are now receiving the finishing touches under the training of Mrs. Katherine Slade Hill. Friends who have listened through the key-hole say that the pieces are new to them, but are wonderfully pretty.

The club has in prospect many concerts to be given during the winter and spring in neighboring places, as everyone seems anxious to hear the new organization. The season will open January 12 with a concert in the town hall at Cornwall, and this will be followed a week later by one in the Congregational church at Weybridge under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. Other dates have not been definitely settled as yet.

YOUNG MEN'S GLEE CLUB.

Friday, November 17, the club gave its first concert of this season at the New Haven Congregational church. This concert was the first of a series of entertainments given under the auspices of the senior class of Beeman Academy, of which L. A. Brown, Middlebury, '97, is the head. The club was very well received and did exceptionally well, considering that this was its initial appearance. Most of the members took ladies and many outside the club drove up, making in all over fifty college people present at the concert. After the program was rendered a collation was served to all the Middlebury delegation. Following is the program, every number of which was encored:

1. Glee—Hunting Song, Macy
   The Club.
2. Tenor Solo—Selected.
   Mr. Voetsch.
3. Quartet.
   Mr. Howard, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Brown, Mr. Whitney.
4. Glee—The New Couple, Dore
   The Club.
5. Reading—Selected.
   Mr. Botsford.
6. Duet—Elihu Primbles, Hurlburt, '99
   Barnard Brothers.
7. College Song,
   The Club.

INTERMISSION.

8. Glee—That Little Peach, Neidlinger
   The Club.
9. Duet—Spring Song, Goebel
   Mr. Howard, Mr. Simmons.
10. Song—De Coaxinest Coon in Town, Smith
    Mr. Barnard.
11. Quartet,
    Mr. Voetsch, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Clark.
12. Reading—Selected.
    Mr. Botsford.
13. Lullaby—Doan Ye Cry, Ma Honey, Noll
    The Club.

The club sang at Weybridge, December 15, this being the only other concert of this term. During the winter at least fifteen concerts will be given, a trip of one week having been planned and several shorter excursions. The club also expects to be gone during the spring vacation. Miss Maude Stevens, who was to have trained the club, has been unable to fulfill her engagement and another instructor has been secured.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Seven young women of the freshmen class have been voted into the Association.

The course "Life in Jesus Christ" is proving a very helpful one. The studies are in the fundamental principles of Christian living

A sum of money has been voted to be sent to furnish games for one of the halls at Straight University, New Orleans. Miss Anderson, a former member of the association, is now an instructor in that institution.

November 12–18 was observed as the week of prayer for the world's work of the Association. This observance was universal throughout the world, especially in all countries included in the Christian confederation of students. In our own college a meeting was held at which the aim and scope of the world's work was considered.

HERE AND THERE.

Walter Camp has been elected to the recently created position of director of athletics at Yale.

Professor A. E. Dolbear of Tufts College claims to have made the discovery of wireless telegraphy before Marconi, and his claims will be fiercely contested in the courts.

This year has been notable for the number and size of the donations made to educational institutions. The following benefactions are some of the largest: Mrs. Leland Stanford to Leland Stanford University, $15,000,000; Henry C. Warren to Harvard, $1,090,000; John D. Rockefeller to Brown, $256,000, and Andrew Carnegie to Pennsylvania, $100,000.

President Schurman of Cornell University said recently to his students that "a man in the twentieth century will be tested by what he is and does, not by what he says, professes or pays for. Never was there such a chance for the noblest manhood and womanhood or a time when its example and service could be more far-reaching. You can make the world richer that you have lived and poor when you die because you shall be, not seem; because you serve and do not sap life."—*Ex.*

The following sentiment concerning athletics in the inaugural address of President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale is worthy of thought: "The value of athletic sports when practiced in the right spirit is only equalled by their perniciousness when practiced in the wrong spirit. They deserve cordial and enthusiastic support. The time or thought spent upon them, great as it may seem, is justified by their educational influence. But side by side with this support and part of it we must have unsparing condemnation of the whole spirit of professionalism. If we can enter into athletics for love of honor, in the broadest sense of the word, unmixed with the love of gain in any sense, we may now and then lose a few students, but we shall grow better year after year in all that makes for sound university life."

When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own,
With no one to gossip about it,
Do you pray for endurance to let them alone?
Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.

When a shy little hand you're permitted to seize,
With a velvety softness about it,
Do you think you can drop it with never a squeeze?
Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.

When a tapering waist is in reach of your arm,
With a wonderful plumpness about it,
Do you argue the point 'twixt the good and the harm?
Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it. *Ex.*

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